D 3406

D 3407

D 3408

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1932

CONTEMPT OF COURT ALLEGED

Article in "Daily Worker": Motion to Commit Proprietor

A motion arising out of one by Mr. William Harold Hutchinson for an injunction restraining the Amalgamated Engineering Union from seeking to remove him from the office of President, which was dismissed by Mr. Justice Goddard in the Vacation Court on August 10, was heard by his Lordship last month, and judgment was reserved.

It was a motion by Mr. Hutchinson to commit Mr. Clarence Ernest Mason, described as the proprietor of the Workers' Press and the sole registered proprietor of the "Daily Worker," and the directors of the Utopia Press, Limited, described as the printers of the paper, on the ground of contempt alleged to have been contained in articles in the paper referring to Mr. Hutchinson's motion.

Mr. Arthur Capewell (instructed by Mr. N. Frederic Burge) appeared for Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Frank Powell (instructed by Mr. S. Harold Kenwright) was for the defendants.

Mr. Capewell stated that the respondents had sworn affidavits and they took the point that they did not then, and still did not think that what was complained of was a contempt. If it was a contempt they desired to apologise.

"The point I take," said Mr. Capewell, "is that the articles contained clear abuse of Mr. Hutchinson to turn members of his Union against him. They definitely invited readers of the newspaper to disregard the findings of the High Court should they be in his favour. The article contained the following:

Words Complained Of

"'On some future date members will have the opportunity of ratifying he decision of the Appeal Court (of the Union) and they no doubt will have no no mercy on those who seek to upset a working-class decision in a capitalist Court.'"

That, said Mr. Capewell, was an unveiled attempt to victimise Mr. Hutchinson, and so far as possible to advise readers of the newspaper not to have anything to do with him in the future because he went to the High Court for redress.

Mr. Powell, for the defence, read an affidavit by Mr. Mason and the directors of the Utopia Press, in which it was submitted that there was no contempt in the articles, but that if the Court held that there was they offered their sincere apologies.

Mr. Justice Goddard remarked that there was no contempt in the first article.

"What Mr. Powell has to deal with," added his Lordship, "is that there was an open threat as to what might happen to people who have the temerity to seek a remedy in this court. I take no notice whatever of the word 'temptation'. It may infer that the worker cannot get justice in these courts. Whether it does or does not, I am not prepared to discuss. The matter raised by this motion is of far wider public importance."

30/9/32

Officer i/c S.Branch.
Information re
ownership of the
"Daily Worker"

SBR 28/9.

W.B. Moore
C.S.
29/9

Form No. 2
G. 28,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
S.B. 23406
Station, 24/7/32

Date August 24, 1932

Subject (in full) Articles in "The Daily Worker", New York, re: communist activities in China.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

With reference to the attached clippings taken from various issues of the "The Daily Worker", New York, on the subject of communist activities in China, I have to report that with the exception of the articles contributed by Agnes Smedley, diligent enquiries have failed to throw any light on the identity of the person or persons responsible for the articles in question. Undoubtedly the articles were contributed by certain foreign journalists who are either Soviet agents or sympathizers of the Chinese Communist Party.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
C.I.C.S.B

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. JCH:LI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C & S. B. REGISTR
No. D 3406.
Date 14/5/32.

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, May 11, 1932.

My dear Givens:

I am enclosing three copies of clippings from THE DAILY WORKER, New York, for your perusal.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Huston.

Enclosures:

1/- As stated above.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner of Police, (C.I.D.)
Shanghai Municipal Council,
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, China.

S2, For comment please as to the persons likely to be responsible for the articles under "China Fights and The Growth of the Soviet Power in China".

JFL.
18:5:32

FROM THE DAILY WORKER OF APRIL 16, 1932.

SOVIET CHINA'S FIGHT

(LETTER FROM SHANGHAI)

The fourth offensive of the Kuomintang armies is now commencing against Soviet China. The Chinese counter-revolution, which makes no attempt to defend China against Japanese and international imperialism, is already sending large forces against the Chinese Soviet districts. There is no doubt that the red troops of the Chinese Soviets will repel this fourth offensive with just the same energy and bravery and with just the same success as they repelled the first three offensives. The following letter, which has arrived from Shanghai after considerable delay, contains interesting details regarding life and the fighting in the Chinese Soviet districts.—Ed.

"You ask why it is so difficult to locate the main forces of the Reds? I will explain this to you. In the course of three to four years, in a district some hundreds of li in extent, hundreds of thousands of people were poisoned by Communist teaching. All adult men are either in the Red Army or in the Red Guard. Even the old folk, juveniles and women are militarily organised, for example in the laundries, in the pioneer and other auxiliary formations and in the Young Guard. They are the eyes and the ears of the Reds. They supply the Reds with food and provide them with hiding places. Thus the Reds, no matter where they may go, do not need to make any special preparations. They are at home wherever they are.... As soon as we venture to advance too far into the Soviet districts, transport becomes extraordinarily difficult. The whole of the population take to the mountains, taking all the stores with them. The old folk, women and children who are left behind are the spies of the Reds. We therefore have to be on our guard at every step. If food supplies do not arrive from the base, we are compelled ourselves to gather in the harvest of the peasants and prepare our own food.... It is impossible to transport sick soldiers.... Thus the Reds here are the masters, while we are mere strangers. They can easily obtain what they need whilst we are continually labouring under difficulties. They enjoy rest, while we are continually exerting ourselves. They know everything, while we grope about in the dark...."

These are the words of General Tuhan Min Sjui, who commanded the right wing of the Kuomintang troops in the third campaign of Chiang Kai-shek, against the Chinese Soviets in Kiangsi. That the Kuomintang army found it very hard "to locate the main forces of the Reds" is of course a fact. The third anti-Soviet campaign was shattered. A white army [illegible] numbering the Red Army [illegible] and the [illegible] of its [illegible] was forced to [illegible] a hasty retreat [illegible] behind more than [illegible] rifles and [illegible] of other equipment which fell into the hands of the Red Army. About 17 [illegible]

that "practically the whole province of Kiangsi ing the gates of Nanchang, the capital of the province. The Kuomintang newspaper "Mingoshibao", admitted in its issue of December 17 is in he hands of the Reds and is completely independent of the Nanking government". In the province of Hupeh, the ring of Red Armies is drawing closer round Wuchang, and red airmen are flying over the district where the three provinces of Hupeh, Honan and Anwhei adjoin each other, and scattering proclamations.

The kulaks, in alliance with the landowners, endeavor to set up their counter-revolutionary organizations in the Soviet districts. In a Soviet district in West Fukien, the kulak-landowning elements have established an association under the name of "International Socialist Party" and have issued the slogan: "Long live the II. International, down with the Comintern." They call upon the masses to fight against the Communists, demand the dissolution of the Communist Party, the Soviets, the Komsomol, the Red Guards and other revolutionary organizations, and advocate the formation of peasant leagues, which would naturally be led by the kulaks and landowners in the "International Socialist Party". In order to delude the peasants they set up the following platform: 1. Land and peace (peace with the landowners). 2. Cease the fight against the big peasants. 3. Pay no land taxes (only the kulaks have to pay land taxes). 4. Do not serve in the Red Army. 5. The peasants shall defend themselves (i.e., down with the workers and Communists). Following a revolt which they had organised, they openly entered the service of the Kuomintang clique, and the leader of this band of bankers and kulaks was appointed chief of the Minfuan (i.e., the junkers' militia). Here again the poor and middle peasants had an opportunity of realising the true meaning of these "Socialist" slogans. The workers and agricultural laborers of West Fukien succeeded, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in rallying round them the poor and middle peasants for the fight against the kulaks and the miserable remnants of the landowners, for the consolidation of the Soviet Power and the strengthening of the leading role of the proletariat, for the extension of the agrarian revolution, for the [illegible]

FROM THE DAILY WORKER OF MARCH 31, 1932.

The Growth of the Soviet Power in China

By CYRIL BRIGGS

IN China, there are already elements of both the new Soviet world and the old, dying capitalist world.

The Soviet world of social and national emancipation is rapidly growing at the expense of the dying world of capitalist exploitation and oppression. Already, the Soviet districts comprise together an area one-sixth of China and larger than France. In these districts where the revolutionary workers and peasants have overthrown the robber rule of the imperialists and their native landowner and banker allies, live over 90,000,000 people.

In subsequent articles, we will give detailed facts of the tremendous improvements in the living conditions of the masses in the Soviet districts as compared to the miserable conditions forced upon the masses in that part of China still under Kuomintang militarist control. For the present, it is sufficient to quote the admissions of the enemy:

"Communism, because it is giving the Chinese masses better living conditions than any of their (!) governments, is spreading like wild-fire in China.

"In a little while, Communism was rooted. People could buy food for one-third what it cost them when bought from their war lord governors. The masses were allowed to govern themselves."

The above quotations are from an interview in the Hartford Daily Courant of February 21, 1932, with "Father" [illegible], a missionary agent in China of United States imperialism.

Growth of Chinese Soviet Power

"The Soviet philosophy has permeated all of Central Asia," shriek the Japanese imperialists. And this dying wail of imperialism is further borne out by the conclusions of the "emergency conference" held in Shanghai on March 27 by diploratic agents of the imperialist powers with their Kuomintang running dogs. The conference was called for the purpose of surveying China's intrenal conditions." A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times sadly admits that "the results of the survey arouse the gravest misgivings" among the imperialist brigands and their Kuomintang tools.

The conference was forced to admit the failure of the murderous attempts of the imperialists and their Kuomintang butchers to drown the revolutionary movement in blood. In spite of the joint attacks by imperialist gunboats and Kuomintang troops on the Chinese Soviet districts, the Chinese Soviets are admittedly growing in power and influence:

"Communists in the Yangtse Valley Basin admittedly are gaining strength despite regional military reverses."

The Chinese Workers Correspondence of February 19, 1932, reports the enlargement and consolidation of the Soviet District of the Hupeh Honan-Anhwei borders, following the defeat last November of the reactionary plots of the Third Party, the Reorganizationists and the Anti-Bolshevik clique. Several groups of the Chinese Red Army in this district are now operating near the important industrial and strategic city of Hankow. On December 21 last, they captured the town of Huang-an, in North Hupeh, disarming the whole Kuomintang 69th Division. They were reported to have captured on Jan. 5, the town of Huangpei, 20 miles from Hankow. On Jan. 16, a part of the Kuomintang 59th Division which was sent to fight the Red Army mutinied. The Shanghai Eastern Times admitted on Feb. 14 that on that date the Red Army had an advance guard at Gushaohsu, only 7 miles from Hankow. The South segment of the Peiping-Hankow Railway has also become the partisan zone fro the Red Army, with peasant partisan troops aiding the Red Army.

The 2d Army Corps of the Red Army under the command of Gen. Ho Lung, originally operating on the western borders of Hupeh Province, has moved eastward to join the 4th Army Corps from the Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei Soviet district. This Red Army group recently crushed the joint forces of the militia of Tienmen, Yingchen and Hanchuen (the forces of the local landlords and gentry). It then proceeded to the suburbs of Yingchen. The Kuomintang authorities in Hupeh sent the Kuomintang 4th Division, with bombing planes, against the advancing worker-peasant army, but a few days later the Shanghai Sinwenpao was forced to report that the Kuomintang troops were badly defeated, with one of the brigade commanders killed and over 1,000 rifles lost. The Shanghai Eastern Times also reported on Feb. 14 that Huanglinggi on the north bank of the Yangtze River, 15 miles west of the Wuhan cities, was captured by Gen. Ho Lung's Red Army group. Kinkow, on the opposite bank of the Yangtze River, was reported "endangered." Imperialist press dispatches have also admitted that the Kuomintang hold on the three cities of Wu-han is now menaced from all directions by the Red Army.

On January [illegible] United Press dispatch was forced to admit the existence of a powerful Central Chinese Soviet Government and its threat to the imperialist looters and their Kuomintang tools:

"It seems that the Chinese Soviet Government is planning to capture Wu-han in 1932 and to make it her capital. Independent observers are inclined to agree, that such a development is possible. In fact, some go as far as to say that the Communist armies could capture Hankow at any time now without serious opposition. Whether they could hold the city indefinitely is another matter."

As the Chinese Workers Correspondence points out, the dispatch "means to say that the Kuomintang government is already too powerful enough to resist the capture of Wu-han by the Red troops, but that the imperialists would themselves attempt to wrest the city from the Red Army and revolutionary workers."

The imperialists, and probably the Japanese, have recently strengthened their fleets of gunboats and destroyers on the Yangtze River, and have poured fresh troops into the Wu-han cities.

(To be continued)

T.P.

FROM THE DAILY WORKER OF MARCH 29, 1932.

THE HORRORS AT SHANGHAI

By AGNES SMEDLEY
(From the New York "Nation".)
Shanghai, February 23.

THE incidents leading up to the war at Shanghai were many, all of them consequent upon the anti-Japanese boycott [illegible] on the heels of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and many of them involving deaths of both Chinese and Japanese. It can be [illegible] certainly stated that Japanese agents [illegible], as advance agents of the Japanese [illegible], instigated many of these incidents which finally culminated in the expected Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese authorities on January 28. The mayor of Chinese-administered Shanghai, [illegible] trying against the Nanking policy of non-action and dependence on the League of Nations, accepted the terms of this humiliating ultimatum in the afternoon of January 28, and immediately began the suppression of every kind of anti-Japanese activity among the Chinese. [illegible] British and American imperialist [illegible] had also been [illegible] the suppression of the boycott as "unlawful"—fearing, of course, [illegible] would some day be turned against [illegible].

Shortly after the acceptance of the [illegible] ultimatum by the Chinese authorities, [illegible] hai Municipal Council, the administration of the foreign settlements, declared [illegible] ens of a "state of emergency". Many foreigners knew that the Japanese, [illegible] reinforced in Shanghai by marines, cruisers, and over 200 air bombers, were to take military action, and the "state of emergency" practically meant that while the [illegible] ese attacked the Chinese on the front, the foreigners guarded their rear against the action of the Chinese population. At 11 [illegible] on the night of the 28th the Japanese [illegible] delivered an ultimatum to the Chinese [illegible] defenders of Shanghai [illegible] them to withdraw from their defensive positions; and [illegible] the Chinese had time [illegible] to read the [illegible] ment—that is, just thirty-five minutes [illegible] the Japanese invasion began. That section of the International Settlement to which the Japanese had been assigned by the Shanghai [illegible] fense Forces as guard now became the base of the war operations undertaken by the Japanese against the [illegible].

The Japanese attempted to take possession of the Chinese city of Chapei, using every known method of warfare to obtain their end. They bombed and bombarded the North Station, the [illegible] and burned to the [illegible] Press, the greatest Chinese [illegible] and the [illegible] also bombed and [illegible] Chinese Library [illegible] in which there were [illegible] ancient manuscripts [illegible] can never be replaced. [illegible] encounters the invaders were [illegible] the International Settlement [illegible] Chinese could not follow be[illegible] it supposed to be "neutral" [illegible] has not been [illegible] a matter of force. But the Chinese [illegible] the [illegible] of Chapei and the [illegible] of the Chinese defense forces, that is, the 19th Route Army, are not revolutionaries, and the [illegible] other rich Chinese, do not really wish to see Shanghai brought under Chinese sovereignty. They [illegible]

even bombed the miserable camps of flood refugees, filled with the old, sick, and impoverished, killing about fifty persons in one afternoon. A German friend of mine, a newspaperman, was taking a picture of a group of Japanese civilians who had captured a Chinese civilian and were [illegible] my friend's intention, stepped up to him and stuck a Mauser against his nose!

When the Japanese extended their operations to the Woosung fort and the surrounding towns and villages at the mouth of the Whangpoo and the Yangtze, they repeated their actions in Shanghai. The foreign concessions and the Chinese territory beyond the Chinese [illegible] were [illegible] with hundreds of thousands of refugees, both with civilian and military casualties. It is said that fully 1,000,000 Chinese are homeless, or have suffered injuries or death. About 200,000 skilled workers in Shanghai are unemployed, which means that, with their families, 600,000 persons of this group alone are without the means of subsistence.

All of this is just the external view of the scene. There were many interesting events taking place in the rear of the Ninth 19th Route Army. This army, though composed of Cantonese men and officers, has not been under the command of either the Nanking or Canton governments; instead, it has been under the, said officers of its Shareholders, who have taken it here and there according to their own personal military alliances. General Chiang Kai-shek has never commanded it and it is known as one of the stumbling blocks to his authority. Therefore, when the Nanking government, under Chiang Kai-shek, and the so-called "left" Wang Chingwei, held down a policy of abstention, the 19th Route Army commanders publicly announced that they would defend Chinese territory to the last. It is generally said by Chinese that Chiang Kai-shek sent two brigades of his own troops to [illegible] to [illegible] this [illegible] central, but [illegible] brigades arrived at [illegible] highway [illegible] and joined the defenders. In any case, [illegible] two weeks passed, [illegible] the Shanghai [illegible] fought with [illegible] courage [illegible] the [illegible] Chinese [illegible] forces [illegible] crushed the [illegible] of [illegible] Chinese [illegible] period, for not only did [illegible] had [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the 19th Route Army [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] inhabitants. Yet the [illegible] arrangement territory thought that [illegible] for the freedom of China [illegible]

[illegible] reinforced in Shanghai by marines, cruisers, destroyers, and over 100 air bombers, were ready to take military action, and the "state of emergency" practically meant that while the Japanese attacked the Chinese at the front, the foreigners guarded their rear against the action of the Chinese population. At 11 [illegible] on the night of the 28th the Japanese admiral delivered an ultimatum to the Chinese [illegible] defenders of Shanghai ordering them to withdraw from their defense positions; and before the Chinese had time even to read the document—that is, just thirty-five minutes later—the Japanese invasion began. That section of the International Settlement to which the Japanese had been assigned by the Shanghai Defense Forces as guard now became the base of the war operations undertaken by the Japanese against the Chinese.

The Japanese attempted to take possession of the Chinese city of Chapei, using every known method of warfare to obtain their end. They bombed and bombarded the North Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; they bombed and burned to the ground the Commercial Press, the greatest Chinese publishing house and the greatest publishing house in the world; they also bombed and burned to [illegible] the famous Oriental library attached to [illegible], in which there were some million volumes and ancient manuscripts, many of which can never be replaced. In the first encounters the invaders were driven back into the International Settlement, where the Chinese could not follow because this territory is supposed to be "neutral" —a [illegible] which has now been exposed as nothing but a matter of force. Had the Chinese army followed up its victory and occupied that part of the Settlement, as they now had the legal right to do, they could have driven the Japanese from the city, and thus saved the lives of thousands of their people as well as the whole city of Chapei. But the commanders of the Chinese defense force, that is, the 19th Route Army, are not revolutionaries, and like many others of their class, they either fear foreigners too much, or, in common with many other rich Chinese, do not really wish to see Shanghai brought under Chinese sovereignty. They even gave out a statement that they could have taken the settlement, but did not care to violate its neutrality or do injury to foreign lives and property. The result was that the Japanese consolidated their position, brought more men-of-war, more air bombers, and more marines and troops into Shanghai, moved them right through the International Settlement, and began a reign of terror and atrocity.

During the early part of the struggle foreign newspapermen and other civilians could go right down into the war zone, watch the street fighting, and take pictures. What they saw was blazed across the pages of the foreign and Chinese press each day. Here we beheld Japanese marines, accompanied by lawless bands of Japanese civilians called "Ronins", the latter armed with guns, swords, knives, bayonets, or baseball bats, attacking the Chinese civilian population. The "Ronins" operating in gangs, would capture Chinese civilians, often tie them hand and foot, and then stab or beat them to death. An American consular official watched a Japanese marine catch a poor coolie and bayonet him, and every time the body showed signs of life, drive the bayonet through it from a new angle.

During the first five days of the fighting around Chapei practically no prisoners were taken alive—they were shot, beaten, or stabbed to death. Since the Chinese defenders were a part of the 19th Route Army, a Cantonese army, no Cantonese civilian prisoner was left alive. The Japanese seem to have carried out a consistent policy of killing every intellectual they found. Despite the confusion I have learned that at least two of my own personal friends were murdered by the Japanese, one a writer recently returned from America who was doing absolutely nothing against the Japanese but who happened to be an intellectual and a Cantonese, and the other a friend who was beaten to death with an iron bar because a book by Bogdanov on proletarian literature was found in his room. Another acquaintance was condemned to death but was saved by a Japanese friend, the charge against him being that he was a Communist; the "evidence" against him was a tag bearing a number in the lining of his hat. This was a tag of the dry-cleaners, but the Japanese said it was a secret Communist number!

A German business man named Hans Kyenn, trapped with his family for days in the war zone, finally escaped and told what he had seen. He had seen Japanese creep up to houses, set them on fire, and then when the families hiding inside were driven out by the flames, shoot them dead in their tracks—men, women and children. The Japanese seldom feel called upon to make an excuse for their atrocities, which they seem to regard as only a natural part of the business of killing. But when "sentimental" foreigners continued to describe the atrocities in the press, the Japanese excused their actions by saying that the houses of civilians had been used by Chinese snipers. It is not known how many thousands of Chinese civilians were killed. Mr. Kyenn saw piles of dead bodies on which hungry, yelping dogs fed for days. The Chinese press reported that the Japanese unloaded into the river sixteen trucks of corpses in one day. The Japanese [illegible]

[illegible] of its commanders, who have taken sides here and there according to their own personal military alliances. General Chiang Kai-shek has never commanded it and it is known as one of the stumbling blocks to his supremacy. Therefore, when the Nanking government, under Chiang Kai-shek and the so-called "leftist" Wang Ching-wei, laid down a policy of non-action, the 19th Route Army commanders publicly announced that they would defend Chinese territory to the last. It is generally said by Chinese that Chiang Kai-shek sent two brigades of his own forces to Shanghai to disarm the Shanghai garrison, but the brigades arrived after the fighting had begun, and joined the defenders. In any case, nearly two weeks passed and while the Shanghai defenders fought with a courage and heroism that aroused the astonishment even of the imperialists, General Chiang sent not one man, gun, or aeroplane as reinforcement. Nanking and Chiang Kai-shek aroused the hatred of most Chinese during this period, for not only did they sabotage the Shanghai defenders, but under the pretext of removing the capital inland, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei escaped to Loyang. Chinese sometimes remark cynically: "The first man to reach Loyang was Chiang—he ran that fast!"

The Cantonese Kuomintang clique, headed by Sun Fo and Eugene Chen, recently ousted from Nanking by Chiang and Wang, attempted to exploit the heroism of the Shanghai Chinese defenders in order to consolidate their own position. They sent appeals to Nanking for reinforcements and got replies that were evasive refusals; they gave money to the commanders of the 19th Route Army—many Chinese declared [illegible] to induce the commanders to withdraw their forces southward so that Chiang Kai-shek would have to fight the Japanese. Rumor had it that Sun Fo was trying to form a new government in Hangchow. It was known that Chiang Kai-shek's policy seemed to have as its objective the destruction of the 19th Route Army by the Japanese, while a rival Kuomintang clique desired nothing better than to see Chiang's own crack division [illegible]. Yet the brave young soldiers of Shanghai territory thought they were fighting for the freedom of China, not knowing they were merely being used as pawns in a game of political cliques. During this period the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang consisted of about fifty members, and so extensive were their conflicts that they could not hold one united meeting, but instead gathered in separate halls. Only after nearly two weeks had passed, when he was being mercilessly exposed, and when he saw that he would lose control even of his own forces as well as of the 19th Route Army, did Chiang Kai-shek find it expedient to change his tactics and send reinforcements to Shanghai. The Chinese fliers that have since come to the rescue of the defenders have so far defeated the Japanese in every air battle.

Of course, both the foreign and the Chinese authorities passed decrees of martial law forbidding mass demonstrations and any kind of organization of the masses which might lead to revolt. The Chinese press, in both English and Chinese, constantly carried editorials warning the Japanese that their actions might lead to a Communist outbreak—a most undesirable thing for the Japanese! The American afternoon daily solemnly declared in one editorial that Japan "had struck at the very elements in China which the Japanese and the other powers were pledged to support"—that is, the corrupt, reactionary Chinese ruling class.

But despite all the precautions taken against mass action, there was and continues to be some revolutionary activity, although it is weak indeed. There have been some workers' demonstrations, broken up by the police; a number of organizations continue to exist and operate in secret or semi-secret—though closed down repeatedly, they always spring to life again. The strike committee of workers from the Japanese textile mills continues to exist, and the Cultural Federation of Chinese writers, [illegible] social scientists [illegible] is active. The walls of the city have [illegible] manifestoes of the Korean [illegible] Committee. But the revolutionary [illegible], after five years of terror and under the [illegible] repression of the Chinese and [illegible] authorities, has not been able to [illegible] in Shanghai.

If the demands of the invaders are not met, nobody seems to know what the Japanese will attempt to do. It may be that they will try to occupy all coastal and river ports and try to make a colony of China; or they may try to force the Chinese to declare war so they can dictate peace terms; or perhaps they intend to wage such a war of [illegible] as will completely [illegible] Chinese [illegible] and then to set a puppet in Nanking to sign any kind of treaty they wish. Certainly foreigners in China seem to think that Japan is [illegible] of Asia, and their chief [illegible] is what they should do [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of China, and [illegible] [illegible] at the same time [illegible] support Japanese [illegible] against Soviet [illegible] and [illegible] Communism in Asia. The White Guard Russians, headed by the bandit leader Semenoff, work openly with the Japanese, and white Russians in Shanghai have been building Japanese trenches and [illegible] [illegible] up [illegible] for them.

REGISTRY
3406.
21. 3. 32.

March 21, 2.

Dear Huston,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 18 and to thank you for the two clippings from the "Daily Worker of New York".

Yours sincerely,

JPG

J.C. Huston Esquire,
American Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

$2, Please see and pass to Registry to file. JPG
21:3:32.

Reg. Passed to you.
Reg'd

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO.
JCH:LI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, March 18, 1932.

My dear Givens:

I am enclosing two clippings from the DAILY WORKER of New York, for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Huston,
American Consul.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Reg.
Please acknowledge with thanks and return home.
20:3:'32.

Chinese Masses in Shanghai Hail Victory of Chinese Red Army with Demonstration

Form Relief Headquarters, Demand Food for Starving Masses In South China City

Soldiers at Shanghai Form Revolutionary Council, Imperialists Alarmed; Prepare New Blood Bath

BULLETIN

"Intimate reports are that if Japan is not able quickly to accomplish her objective in China proper, she may be faced with a Communist uprising at home. Her economic situation is very tense and Communism is stronger than appears on the surface."

The above is from the latest confidential letter sent by the Whaley Eaton Service to American bankers and executives.

* * *

News of the capture of Nanchang and the enveloping of Hankow by the Chinese Red Armies has caused consternation among the imperialists and their Kuomintang watch-dogs, and jubilation among the Chinese toilers. The imperialists are rushing the removal of their missionary and mercantile agents from the Yangtze Valley in preparation for a war of desperation against the revolutionary Chinese masses and their advancing Red Armies.

In Shanghai the workers stormed the offices of the Citizens' Emergency Committee in Shanghai Road, threatening to wreck the headquarters. The workers demanded food and shelter from the severe cold for the hundreds of thousands of destitute, starving workers in Shanghai who have been rendered homeless by the savage Japanese aerial bombing of the working-class districts of the city. The demonstration was lead by the Chinese Communist Party, which is successfully rallying the masses to the national revolutionary struggle. The workers were viciously attacked by United States and British troops, and police in the International Settlement.

A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"Hurry calls for the police brought aid, but the authorities are still apprehensive. Besides the problem of homeless refugees, that of unemployment and hunger is becoming acute."

Demand Hands Off Revolutionary China

The Chinese workers are making up to starve. They are heroically resisting the imperialist hordes [illegible] partitioning of China — the workers of the United States, threatened to starvation and pauperization by the same imperialism who are making war on the Chinese masses, must support the Chinese workers. Workers of America! Rally to the fight against imperialist war! Defend the Chinese imperialists as of the future and improbable at that, the New York Times lies. The American, Japanese, British and French imperialists are all engaged at this very minute in making war on the Red Army of the Chinese Revolution, on the revolutionary Chinese masses. The Wall Street imperialists are attempting to hide their murderous role in the bloody war on the Chinese Revolution! American workers! Demand the immediate withdrawal of American armed forces from China! Workers! Prevent the transport of munitions to the Far East!

Soldiers At Shanghai Elect Revolutionary Council

An Inprecorr dispatch from Shanghai reports that the defense of the working-class sections of that city against the Japanese imperialist murderers is shifting more and more into the hands of the revolutionary workers:

"The recent struggles at the point of the bayonet as the result of which the Japanese suffered severe losses and were driven back, were conducted almost exclusively by revolutionary workers and students. Revolutionary working women are also reported to have taken up the rifles dropped by the dead and wounded, and to have continued the struggle against the Japanese. The struggle against the Japanese is having the further result that the revolutionary elements in the ranks of the Nanking regiments are rapidly increasing their strength. The soldiers of the 19th Nanking Division have elected a revolutionary Soldiers' Council and issued a manifesto to the people of China in which they promise to fight to the death against the murderous Japanese invasion and call upon the masses to proclaim a revolutionary general strike and to take up a revolutionary guerilla struggle in the rear of the Japanese, blowing up bridges, attacking the Japanese lines of communication and in general doing the invaders as much harm as possible in every conceivable fashion."

Kuomintang Cliques Attempting Betrayal

Using the modified neutral International Settlement as a military base, the Japanese are pouring troops into [illegible] for a new and bloodier attack against the workers and soldiers defending the city against Japanese imperialism. Japanese [illegible] with additional troops. The Japanese now have more than [illegible] troops in Shanghai, in addition to the marine forces of the Japanese fleet in the Whangpoo River. The United States and British forces have set up barricades against the Chinese masses.

[illegible] the question of an economic boycott against Japan. The British imperialists are especially concerned over the Japanese threat to seize the loot of other powers in China. The British Cabinet is considering calling an emergency meeting to "consider what action Great Britain is prepared to take" against the Japanese. Sir John Simon talked with U. S. Secretary of State Stimson over the transatlantic telephone. The governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand are reported to be gravely concerned over the Japanese threat of conquests in the Pacific. The British Consul General at Shanghai yesterday filed another protest with the Japanese. This is the fourth British protest since the Japanese began their attempt to seize Shanghai and threaten British and United States loot and interest in the Yangtze Valley. The United States is considering making another protest.

Manchurian Partisans Wage War On Japanese.

Chinese tools of the Japanese yesterday gathered in Mukden, Manchuria to carry out the Japanese plans for the formation of an "independent" Manchurian state. Proposals have been revived to have the state headed by Henry Pu Yi, the former "boy emperor" of China. In the meantime, over 200,000 partisan troops are waging heroic guerilla warfare against the Japanese invaders in Manchuria.

Demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from China! Demand Hands off China! Hands off the Soviet Union!

The American, British and Japanese imperialists are rushing warships against the advancing Chinese Red Army. They are removing their agents from the Middle Yangtze Valley. Wusih, Changchow, Kiangyin, Changshu, Soochow and other Chinese cities are being evacuated in preparation for the bloodiest attack yet launched against the Chinese masses. The alarm and desperation of the imperialists over the failure of their Kuomintang tools to block the revolutionary mass movement is clearly reflected in the following Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times:

Red Army Controls Most of Kiangsi Province

"Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province, has been captured by Chinese Communists, which gives the Reds virtual mastery of the entire province except the Yangtse River port of Kiukiang and a small strip of railway southward to Nanchang.

(Nanchang is about 400 miles southwest of Shanghai and a little more than 300 from Nanking.)

"It was in Kiangsi that Chiang Kai-shek's Government waged a desperate anti-Communist campaign last Summer at a cost of 100,000 soldier and civilian lives and more than $250,000,000. The attempt to defeat the Red Armies proved vain, despite continuous deceptive official announcements from Nanking that the government had been victorious.

Japan Hopes For Intervention

"The situation around Hankow and Wuchang is growing increasingly perilous as the Reds draw the surrounding net closer and closer. Intimations from high Japanese official circles indicated yesterday a hope that this revival of a Communist threat of domination of the interior Yangtze Valley might provoke intervention by the treaty powers in an effort to check the 'Red menace', thus aligning the world's major powers on Japan's side and supporting the advisability of using force in China. "It is believed, however, that this hope will certainly prove vain, because Japan by her precipitate action in Shanghai has alienated even that part of foreign opinion approving her Manchurian adventure."

When the New York Times refers to joint armed intervention of the [illegible] and British citizens in the Shanghai area are attempting to rehabilitate their influence with the masses. At the same time, both cliques are maneuvering with the imperialists for the disruption of the defense. Imperialist press dispatches from Shanghai report "a semi-official Chinese government spokesman" as predicting "a retreat of the Chinese forces defending Shanghai because of lack of munitions."

Imperialists In Sharp Clash Over Spoils.

A sharp clash between the imperialists over the division of the loot in China occurred yesterday at Geneva. The League Council decided to "address a final appeal to Japan to cease hostilities at Shanghai." The Council is holding over the Japanese the threat of a special convocation of the League Assembly to take up the

Chinese Red Army Captures Nanchang; Encircling Hankow

Imperialists Prepare Blood Bath Against the Revolutionary Chinese Workers in Shanghai

BULLETIN.
(By Cable to the Daily Worker).

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Over 10,000 British workers demonstrated here yesterday against the imperialist war on the Chinese masses and for the defense of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Soviet Union.

The demonstration began at Trafalger Square with 4,000 workers. An open-air meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Chinese workers and peasants in their fight against imperialism, and appealing to the British workers to prevent the transport of war material to the Far East. Speakers of the British Communist Party exposed the plans of the imperialists for armed intervention against the Soviet Union and pointed out that Manchuria was being converted by the Japanese into a military base against workers' Russia.

From Trafalger Square, the workers marched to the Japanese Embassy, gathering support on their way. A demonstration was held before the Japanese embassy, and a copy of the resolution presented. The demonstration closed in Hyde Park with over ten thousand workers in attendance.

The Chinese Red Army forces which have been besieging Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, have captured that city, imperialist press dispatches from Shanghai declare. Nanchang was one of the last few remaining Kiangsi cities held by the Kuomintang troops. Over most of the province, the workers and peasants have thrown off the yoke of the Kuomintang landowners and bankers and their imperialist masters. The Chinese Soviet Republic takes in most of the province.

Shanghai dispatches report that several Chinese Red Armies are converging on Hankow. Hankow is 40 miles up the Yangtze from Nanking. It is one of the most important industrial and strategic cities of all China. It is the site of one of the biggest arsenals in China. Martial law was declared in the city several weeks ago by the Kuomintang militarists in fear of a mass uprising of the workers to welcome the advancing Chinese Red Army.

The Japanese have been frantically fortifying the Japanese concession. The United States, Japan and England have been rushing warships to Hankow against the Chinese Red Army and workers on one hand and the Kuomintang militarists and the imperialists' forces on the other hand, is expected soon.

The Japanese iperialists are threatening to use poison gas against the revolutionary workers of Shanghai, South China. Huge quantities of poison gas and other war material, including field guns, are being landed in the International Settlement.

The Japanese General Uyada yesterday repeated his threat of another blood bath against the Shanghai workers. He declared the Japanese army was in the Chinese city of Shanghai to stamp out unrest. He demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese troops and called for the expulsion of the Chinese Communists in the city.

The Japanese [illegible] attack the anti-imperialist masses of Shanghai are being supported by the United States and British imperialists. American and British troops are busy throwing up barricades and erecting machine gun nests for use against the workers. The British troops are far removed from the present area of fighting.

The imperialist press continues to censor news of the activities of the Chinese Red Army operating in the Hankow district. Press dispatches daily report, however, the rushing of additional United States, British and Japanese warships up the Yangtze river towards Hankow. These warships are being sent against the Chinese Red Army. The imperialists, aware that their Kuomintang lackeys can no longer block the Chinese Red Army, are engaging in direct armed intervention against that army.

The United States yesterday ordered the removal of Americans from Soochow, Wusin, Changchow, Changshu and several other Chinese cities. This indicates the growth of the mass anti-imperialist movement in those cities, as well as the maturing preparations of the imperialists for a more terrific onslaught against the Chinese Revolution than has yet occurred.

Workers! Fight against the imperialist war plots! Fight against the imperialist war on the Chinese masses! Defend the Chinese Revolution! Defend the Soviet Union! Prevent the shipment of arms to the Far East! [illegible] all war funds for the unemployed! Intensify the fight against the Wall Street imperialists [illegible] Revolution!